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REPRINTS FROM PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

46. What the Local Health Officer Can Do In the Prevention of Typhoid Fever. By L. L. Lumsden. 1912.
76. The Necessity for Safe Water Supplies in the Control of Typhoid Fever. By Allen J. McLaughlin. 1912.
80. Examination of the Excreta for Typhoid Bacilli. By L. L. Lumsden and A. M. Stimson. 1912.
Report on an Outbreak of Typhoid Fever at Lincoln, Nebr., in 1911. By L. L. Lumsden. 1912.
204. What is a Safe Drinking Water? By Allen J. McLaughlin. June 26, 1914.
232. Bacteriological Standard for Drinking Water. The Standard Adopted by the Treasury Department for Drinking Water Supplied the Public by Common Carriers in Interstate Commerce. November 6, 1914.
362. The Sewage Pollution of Streams. By W. H. Frost. September. 15, 1916.
380. Relation of Milk Supplies to Typhoid Fever. By W. H. Frost. December 1, 1916.
395. Typhoid Fever and Municipal Administration. By A. W. Freeman. May 4, 1917.
453. Effect of Freezing on the Organisms of Typhoid Fever and Diphtheria. By Joseph Bolten. February 8, 1918.

SUPPLEMENTS TO PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

23. Typhoid Fever. A Report of a Water-Borne Outbreak in Decatur and New Decatur, Ala. By Paul Preble. March 7, 1915.
29. The Transmission of Disease by Flies. By Ernest A. Sweet. May, 1916.

Copies of any of these publications may be obtained by addressing the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

TYPHUS EXANTHEMATICUS.

Rotterdam.

Immediately after the signing of the armistice, when it was apparent that soldiers, crews of vessels, and prospective immigrants would be arriving in the United States, the Public Health Service took steps to make certain that these would not be the means of bringing dangerous communicable diseases into the country. Several experienced commissioned medical officers were sent abroad to confer with the military and naval authorities in charge of the return of the soldiers, and to take such other steps as would make certain that dangerous communicable diseases would not be carried into the United States.

Early in February an officer of the Public Health Service reported the occurrence of a considerable number of cases of typhus fever in Rotterdam, the disease having apparently been introduced by prisoners of war. As a result of this discovery, steps were at once taken to establish and enforce quarantine restrictions on all vessels bound for the United States or its dependencies. These restrictions will

affect about 90 to 100 vessels a month, almost all of them being "Belgian relief" vessels. The following rules and regulations have been issued:

"First. Personnel and crew must be inspected by a medical officer of the United States Public Health Service attached to the consulate general of the United States at this port before a bill of health will be delivered.

"Second. Application for the bill of health should be made upon the proper form at least 24 hours before the intended departure of the vessel in order to avoid delay.

"Third. Crews of all vessels and such other persons on board as may be deemed necessary must be bathed, examined for the presence of vermin and disease, and their clothing properly disinfected. After such bathing and disinfection no such person shall leave the vessel.

"Fourth. Steerage and other passengers arriving from localities infected with typhus or other quarantinable disease will not be allowed on board until they have been bathed, their clothing disinfected, and then shall have been held under observation in a place acceptable to the medical officer of the Public Health Service for a period of 12 days.

"Fifth. Shipment of merchandise in general will not be interfered with; shipment of rags and second-hand clothing will not be accepted until written approval of the medical officer has been obtained and until such measures as he may deem necessary and advisable have been complied with."

Macedonia.

In connection with the above, attention is called to a cable from the Red Cross representative in Greece, according to which there is still considerable typhus in eastern Macedonia, traceable entirely to Greek refugees returning from Bulgaria. (See Public Health Reports, Mar. 21, p. 589.)

THE NATION'S PHYSICAL FITNESS.

ABSTRACT FROM SECOND REPORT OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

In an instructive chapter of some 19 pages the Second Report of the Provost Marshal General summarizes the data relating to the physical qualifications of the men examined for military service under the selective-draft law during the period December 15, 1917, to September 11, 1918. Inasmuch as the data pertain to 3,208,446 men physically examined it is evident that they furnish an unparalleled source of information regarding the physical condition of the Nation's manhood.

For this reason, and in order to make this material conveniently available for public-health officers, the following rather full abstract has been prepared. It is earnestly hoped that health officers will